A few verses in Zikorean Poetry Structure

Defining Ziket and Zinet

A Ziket has two poetic lines, the first line should contain 1 to 8 syllables and the second line should be of 1 to 5 syllables or vice versa. Ziket can be written in unrhymed or rhymed poetry.

A Zikelite consists of two or more than two Zikets.

A Zinet has one poetic line that has 1 to 5 syllables to deliver a theme.

A Zinlite consists of two or more than two Zinets.

A Zeelite consists of two or more than two Zikets followed by one or more than one Zinets, depending on the mood and revelation.

Source:: https://allpoetry.com/topic/show/269075133-How-to-Write-Zikorean-Poetry

Effort made to define the meaning of a few old or obsolete words from English *vocabularies* in the Zikorean Poetry Structure.

Hope you will enjoy reading

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Dalcop

**Via French, ‘cop’ comes from
the Latin ‘capere’**

**means "to seize, snatch, take,
grab."**

**‘Cop’ became slang for "seizing" in
1700s.**

**This verb may have given rise to
copper, thieves'**

**slang for "law enforcement"
by the 1840s**

**and shortened to ‘cop’ by
the 1850s.**

**What about the word
‘Dalcop’?**

**it's neither dealing with a 'Cop'
(Police Officer),**

**nor looking for the meaning
of 'Cop';**

**it's an old word for 'head';
what makes a 'dalcop',**

**Dictionary says, (not to tease)
it means a dull head,**

**stupid person; no offence
please.**

~X~

Dopamine	Dopamine History
Find nothing abnormal to feel out of mind, when one is falling for someone; it's dopamine release from one's brain. Study says brain of person falling in love shows Dopamine release forces one to act inanely. Don't worry, enjoy the present moment and thank your own dopamine chemical that helped to get that feeling. ~X~	Dopamine was discovered by Arvid Carlsson and Nils-Åke Hillarp at the Laboratory for Chemical Pharmacology of the National Heart Institute of Sweden, in 1952. It's named Dopamine because it's a monoamine and its synthetic precursor was 3,4-di-hydro-xy-phenyl- alanine (L-DOPA). ~X~

Abydocomist

It's an obsolete word in
today's lexicon,

"abydocomist" stems from
Ancient Greek,

This expression supposedly
minted out of the

name of an Ancient Egyptian
city named

Abydos which the Greeks declared
to be full of

proudly dishonest,slanderous
people

hence, an "abydocomist" is
defined as:

"a liar or sycophant who
boasts of his falsehood."
~X~

Busy-Idle

**It's an adjective from the
1600s,**

**"busy-idle" refers to
someone being**

**"busily employed in
trivial matters."**

**It's also known by the
delightfully**

**Roald Dahl-esque alternatives
"niffle-naffling**

**""fiddle-faddling," and
"spuddling."**

**the style of Roald Dahl
(1916–1990)**

**British novelist, whose children's
books are**

**characterized by black humor
and grotesque villains.**
~X~

Saddle-goose

The word is a 19th-century
insult

meaning someone who is
so foolish

they'd consider putting a
saddle on a goose

which is simply arbitrary
idea

This dates from the early
1800s,

when it was considered very
rude to use

in casual conversation,
as playful

as it might sound.
~X~

Whiffle-waffle

**The word first appeared in the
16th century,**

**Its meaning still makes
sense**

**Let's examine the today's
definitions**

**of "whiffle" and
"waffle."**

**"Whiffle" means to make a soft sound/
slight movement of air.**

**"Waffle" means something
trivial (British)**

**or failing to make up one's mind
(American).**

**Whiffle-waffle means a
time waster**

~X~

Huff-Snuff

'Huff-snuff' is a phrase from
the 1500's

combining "huff" and
"snuff"

(with both denoting
"anger"),

a so-called "huff-snuff" is "a fierce,
bullying person,

Means a conceited fellow who
gives himself airs, and

is quick to take offence," and
one

"who scoffs loudly at others,
but remains

entirely oblivious to
his own misdeeds."
~X~

Joblijock

"Joblijock" is a word for
anything tending

to interfere with domestic
comfort or peace

Small children jumping up and down
on the bed at 4am

on Christmas Day or builders
drilling at dawn are

the "joblijocks" of modern
life

This centuries-old Yorkshire
dialect term

it was once reserved for
cockerels

who crowed insistently at
sunrise.

A piece of old Yorkshire
dialect from

the 19th century.
~X~

Fanfaronade

**The word is derived from
the Spanish**

**words "fanfarrón" and
"fanfarrónada"**

**A "fanfaron" is
a boastful braggart,**

**"fanfaronade" is their empty
and shameless**

**swaggering self-
promotion.**

**Meaning of FANFARONADE is
empty**

**boasting or showy
action**

**Like, "Everyone could see through the
absurd**

**fanfaronade of him says his
inauguration**

**crowds were bigger than
Obama's.")**

~X~

Drate-Poke

It's a quaint old English
word

that sounds like the name of a
rich

Victorian country estate
(because

"Drate-Poke Manor" feels like it'd be
a place that exists)

It's an old English dialect
word for

someone who drawls or speaks
indistinctly
~X~

Greenhorn

It's derived from either Middle English or German

Referred to an animal with green (that's, young) horns

The term is from 17th-century jewellery

manufacturing which used decorated

horn impressed at a specific temperature.

If heated too high the horn turned green.

(a common mistake by apprentices),

Phrase "greenhorn" is American slang for

"a person who is new to or inexperienced

at — a particular activity."

~X~

Scobberlotcher

**Scobberlotcher is another
1600's word,**

**Credited by John Aubrey in
his book, Brief Lives**

**"scobberlotcher" means "an idle
person,"**

**and "someone who never works
hard."**

**This one may come from scopperloit,
an old English word**

**for "a vacation or a break
from work."**

**Whatever its origins, it's
describes**

**someone who avoids hard work at
all costs.**

**Everyone's got that one person.
on the team**

**who always seems to be missing
when hard stuff comes up.**

~X~

Lubberwort

It's originally a 16th
century name

for an imaginary plant
with

intelligence-sapping
properties

a "lubberwort" is both a type
of "food/drink that makes

one idle and
stupid"

("food of no nutritional
value/junk food"),

and subsequently "a nickname
for a

lethargic, fuzzy-minded
person".
~X~

Sumph

**It is an 1800s
Scottish noun**

**"sumph" is defined as either "a
dunce; a blockhead,"**

**or as "someone who is surly,
sulky and**

**wilfully disagreeable,
in the morning**

particularly."
~X~

Nod-Crafty & Mumbudget

Nod-crafty is an obsolete
rare term

A term coined in the early
1600's

A "nod-crafty" is someone
who is "given to

nodding their head with an air
of great wisdom

that they don't actually
have."

On a related note: if a
"nod-crafty" is

smart enough to keep their mouth shut
they are then also

a "mumbudget" it's an old phrase
for "keeping quiet".
~X~

Grumbletonian

**It is an obsolete
word**

**First used as an insult in
politics**

**in the late 17th
century,**

**Someone who constantly grumbles
and complains**

**grumbletonian evokes a
mental picture of**

**a town called
Grumbleton.**

**Or would that be
Grumbleville?**

**Either way, it's imagined it'd
be a**

**difficult place to
live**

**Citizens moaning about the
weather**

**even when it's sunny, complaints
about**

**the trains which are never
late and**

**a lot of fuss about nothing.
Literally.**

~X~

Cumberworld

**The word was first used in
1593**

**by Michael Drayton, Idea
the Shepheards Garland**

**Not used nearly as often as
the more**

**commonly known adjective
"cumbersome"**

**(with both words coming from the verb
"cumber,"**

**It was defined as "to
destroy utterly")**

**a "cumberworld" (also known as
a "cumberground")**

**S/he is "someone who is so
worthless and useless,**

**they just serve to take up space", thus
"cumbering the world".**

~X~

Knipperdolling

**The word was first used in
1660**

**It indicates a religious
fanatic**

**Berndt Knipperdolling was a
prominent**

**Anabaptist (member of sect
of 16th century**

**Protestants who advocated
baptism**

**and church membership of adult
believers only),**

**Born in Munich at the end of
the 15th century.**

**Knipperdolling's religious views.
were not shared**

**by some authorities, and came
to an untimely**

**end as a result of
them.**

**Initially knipperdolling
was simply used as**

**a term for an Anabaptist,
it came**

**to later take on the
connotation**

**of religious
fanaticism.**

~X~

Kakistocracy

The word is derived from
two Greek words

kakistos (means worst) and kratos
(means rule)

Defined as the government
by the least

suitable or competent citizens
of a state.

American poet James
Russell Lowell used

it in 1876,
in a letter

to Joel Benton writer,
poet and lecturer

Kakistocracy is one of
those

inexplicably uncommon
words;

Seems a large number of people
in every

generation believe themselves
saddled with

a kakistocracy, and they're
probably correct.
~X~

Coxcomb

It means a vain and conceited man

Coxcomb dates back to middle of the 16th century

It's a version of the word "cockscomb"

(the crest on the head of a cockerel/rooster)

Because it's named after a male bird,

coxcomb is generally applied to men

Cockscomb is also the hat worn by a court jester.

~X~

Hooligan

**In English, we've many words for
troublemakers**

**Like, ruffian, thug, hoodlum,
The list is endless**

**Each word not only has its own
nuanced meaning,**

**but also suggests something
about**

**which region of the UK
the speaker comes from.**

**The origin of hooligan,
is less clear**

**According to the OED the name
originates from**

**the surname of a
fictional**

**rowdy Irish
family**

**Houlihan – mentioned in an
old song from the 1890s.**

**OED is Oxford English
Etymology**

Dictionary

~X~

Ketchup

**The infamous tomato sauce
you slather over**

**fries might not always have tasted
quite like it does now.**

**There are many theories
about**

**the term originates, but the
first possible**

**reference to it might have been
as early as the**

**17th century, when the Chinese
used "kôe-chiap"**

**to refer to mix of pickled
fish and spices.**

**And ketchup's first recording in
the English language**

**listed in a 1690
dictionary**

**in which it is spelled
'Catchup'.**

~X~

Embusqué	
Meaning a person seeking to avoid military service (as by working in a government office) It seems safe to make the assumption that for as long as the military service existed there have been people trying to avoid it. Considering this, a word to describe such a person came into the English language	embusqué makes its earliest appearance in 1914 during the First World War. It comes from the French ((s')embusquer meaning 'to lie in ambush'), although in the 19th century the French were also using the word to describe a soldier who was removed from the military duty. ~X~

Politicaster

**Politicaster means "a
petty, feeble, or**

**contemptible politician"
[OED], 1640s,**

**from Italian or Spanish
politicastro,**

**from politico, meaning
"political"**

**(from Latin politicus;
political)**

**+ pejorative ending
(-aster).**

**The pejorative suffix
-aster**

**(meaning something that is shallow
inferior, small**

**Politicaster looks for small
opportunities**

~X~

Prickmedainty

The First Scottish 'National' Dictionary: John's

Etymological Dictionary

of the Scottish Language

in 1808/ 1825

He was a Scottish minister of religion

a lexicographer, philologist

John Jameson wrote

in his Etymological Dictionary

of the Scottish Language of 1818

that a prickmedainty was "One

who is finical in dress or carriage"

As time went on, the connection with clothes became

less prominent; instead, a person described was

fastidious or over -particular

in many aspects of life

(When the word first emerged, dainty could mean handsome

delightful, or fine, though it already had

the newer idea about it of

fastidiousness / delicate taste

It would seem the term punned on these two meanings.)

~X~

Epistemophiliac

**Epistemophilia comes
from Greek**

**epistḗmē means "knowledge"
phília means "love"**

**The word is a fairly recent
addition**

**to English, appearing in the
middle**

**of the 20th
century.**

**Means one who excessively
strives for knowledge,**

**or has a preoccupation
with it**

**A person who loves knowledge is
a thing of beauty.**

**However, a person who loves
Knowledge**

**just a bit too much can quickly
transition from**

**"thing of beauty" to "person you'd
really**

**rather not sit next to at a
dinner party."**

**Epistemophiliac is
the sort of person**

**who falls into the latter
category.**
~X~

Loco-Foco

It comes from the Spanish word

"Loco" meaning mad or crack-brained, and

"Foco", from focus or fuego 'fire'

It is an Obsolete word

Used for 'A self-igniting cigar / match' (Bartlett).

Used in a sentence in 1883

The Locofocos or Loco-focos were

a faction of Democratic Party

in American politics that existed

from 1835 until the mid-1840s.

~X~

Felo-De-Se

**Felo de se (from
Medieval**

**Latin felō dē sē
"felon of**

**himself/
herself")**

**It was a concept applied
against the**

**personal estates (assets) of
adults**

**who ended their own
lives.**

**Meaning of Felo is killer
suicide, slayer**

**The word was used in a phrase
in 1814**

**The meaning of FELO-DE-SE
is a person**

**who commits suicide or who
dies from the effects**

**of having committed an
unlawful**

malicious act.
~X~

Mugwump

One that withdraws his or her support

from a political group or organization

a regular member who bolts a party

and adopts an independent position

Mugwump entered the English language with the

simple meaning of 'a person of importance'

after several decades the word began to grow

soon included political meanings

It comes from ‘mugwomp’ (found in the American

Indian dialect ‘Natick’),

which means 'captain,' and was used in humorous sense

when it first began being used in English

in the early 19th century.

~X~

Dodunk

It means a stupid person

Origin is not Known

An old-timey insult like wooden spoon

An obscure insult in the English language

~X~

Gerrymander

It's the act / method of
dividing

a territorial unit
into election

districts in an unnatural
and unfair way

for giving one political
party

an electoral
majority

in a large number of districts
while

concentrating the voting
strength
of opposition

in as few districts as
possible

It's reported
in 1812

under the governorship
of Elbridge Gerry

an election district in
Massachusetts

was created that had a
distinctly

irregular outline (in
order to

gain Gerry's political
party).

The district was said to
resemble

the salamander, and by
splicing the

second half of this word with the
governor's name

a new political insult
was born.
~X~

Mumchance

From Old French momen (means "mask") and chance (means "game of chance").

Mumchance or Momchaunce was a 16th-century dice

or card game involving betting.

An old game of chance played with cards in silence

The game involved silence or bluff

the first syllable "mum" is related to

the phrase "keep mum".

~X~

Checkmate	
The chess term 'checkmate' is said to come from the Persian word "shāh māt" which translates to 'the king is helpless' The Persian word rukh ("rook") means chariot; However, as chess travelled through the Arabic world towards Europe, Arabic word for 'dead' is 'māta' It's also said to mean 'the king is dead'	Many object to this second tracing of the term's etymology because the 'shāh' or 'king' in chess does not die, he is 'simply pressed into a position from which he cannot escape'. In early Sanskrit chess (c. 500–700) the king could be captured and this ended the game. Persians (c. 700–800) introduced the idea of warning that the king was under attack ~X~

Nightmare

It's clear where the first part of the
word "nightmare" comes from.

But what about the "mare"
part?

While the equestrians among
us will wonder

if it has anything to do
with horses,

but this is very
misleading
A "mare" actually refers
to a female

goblin that sits and suffocates
us while we sleep

entangles her hair around us
in a "marelock"

and tries to induce bad
thoughts It is frightening
dream

an evil spirit formerly
thought to

oppress people during
sleep.

OED is the Oxford English
Dictionary

The OED traces the first used
of "nightmare"

in English to around
1300,
~X~

Fustilugs

Earliest documented use
1607

From Middle English fusty
(smelly, moldy)

and lug (to carry something
heavy).

It comes from combining the
words fusty and lug

fusty means "not fresh,
stale"

and lug means "a heavy
clumsy fellow".

Means a ponderous clumsy
person
~X~

Blackneb

**Earliest documented
use 1800**

**Means a sympathizer with the
French Revolution**

**opposed to the British
Empire;**

**a proponent of
equality,**

**especially involving the
redistribution**

of property
~X~

Mignardise

Earliest documented use
1631

Mignardise is a bite-sized
dessert

sometimes served at the end
of a meal.

Its name used interchangeably
with

the French term petit
four

The word "misnardise" is a
French noun

Refers to an artificial
air, or a show-off,

but it also refers to an
assortment of

small desserts typically
served with coffee at

the end of a meal.
~X~

Talebearer

Earliest documented use
1855

A talebearer is One who
officiously

carries reports of private
matters to

gratify malice or idle
curiosity.

A talebearer reveals
secrets

but who is a faithful spirit
conceals a matter

A talebearer is only
interested

in sharing juicy
information,

no matter the effects
on the people

he or she is talking
about.
~X~

Shoneen	
It's said etymology of shoneen is seoinín, meaning "Little John" in Irish, referring to John Bull, a national personification of the British Empire in general and of England in particular It defines a "shoneen" as "a gentleman in a small way: a would-be gentleman who puts on superior airs", noting that the word always "used contemptuously".	An Irish person considered excessively Anglophile, an Irish person who acts English or desires to be part of English society. Since the 1800s, the word shoneen has been used by Irish nationalists as terms of derision and are always pejorative towards the shoneen as the Irish language diminutive ending een (ín) when used in this manner has a loading of contempt. ~X~

Smell-Feast

Earliest documented use
1658

The meaning of smell-feast is one
given to finding

out and getting invited
to good feasts

The smell-feast is a distinctive
kind of sponger;

not one who imposes on friends
for lodging, money

but rather focuses their
efforts on

being invited to
dinner
~X~

Cupboard-Lover

Earliest documented use
1756

One who insincerely
professes

love for the sake of own
gain

This delightful term is fashioned
from the

earlier noun cupboard
love

Rather than give a dry and
and precise

definition of this shall
instead quote

from earliest citation for
cupboard love

which comes from 18th century
British court records
~X~

Smatchet

The word is of Scottish origin

Earliest documented use 1582.

A smatchet is an insignificant

contemptible unmannerly person

English is a language that contains

an embarrassment of riches for when one wants to

say something mean about someone else

A smatchet is also used for a short heavy

fighting knife 16.5 inches (42 cm)

in overall length (including grip)

It was designed by William E. Fairbairn during

World War II.

~X~

Draffsack

**Earliest documented use
1616.**

**It's an obsolete word with
Scottish origin**

**It means a lazy
glutton**

**There are many interesting
words in English**

**which may be defined as
"glutton,"**

**including belly-god, lurcher
and gormandizer,**

**However, none of these have the
additional**

**meaning of
"lazy."**

**The matter of whether or not
this word qualifies**

**as an insult is entirely
subjective of course.**

~X~

Boeotian	
Defines an inhabitant of Boeotia a boorish opponent of art and letters Boeotia is a district of east central Greece, located northwest of Attica. It may be unfair that Boeotians found themselves serving as byword for boorishness but they are hardly the only people whose geographic name has been so mishandled. Means "ignorant, dull," 1590s, from Boeotia, district around Thebes in ancient Greece (said to have been so-called for its cattle pastures	from Greek bous "ox," from PIE root *gwou- "ox, bull, cow"), whose inhabitants were characterized as proverbially dull and countrified by their neighbors the Athenians, who thought Boeotia "a canton hopelessly behind the times, a slow canton, as the nimble Attics would say, a glorious climate for eels, but a bad air for brains" [B.L. Gildersleeve, "Pindar: The Olympian and Pythian Odes"] The Boeotians presumably held reciprocal opinions, but their great writers, Plutarch and Pindar, though patriots are full of praise for Athenian deeds, institutions ~X~

Asshead

Old-fashioned ways to say
"stupid"

Asshead, was used in the
16th century

Ass is historically
associated

with "donkey" in addition
to "butt."

As popular alternative
to asshole and

similar terms, asshat emerged
at least

by the early
2000s.

This word reminds us all that the
English-speaking

people have been cheerfully
vulgar

for a very long
time.
~X~

Misprision

Originated from Latin
'Pendere'

from 'mes'- means "wrongly"
'prendre' means "take"

Old French 'mesprision'
means "mistake

wrongdoing, fault, blame
crime"

modern French: 'se méprendre' means
"to misunderstand"

misprision comes by way of
Anglo-French

'mesprisun' means ('error,
wrongdoing")

from 'mesprendre'
("to take by mistake")

It means failure to inform the
proper authorities

of the commission of an
act of treason

That means neglect / wrong performance
of official duty:

maladministration or
misconduct

by a public
official

Misprision has had a
variety of

meanings over the past few
hundred years

but the one that seems the most
useful is that which

describes the dereliction
of duty

on the part of a public
official.

~X~

Shambles

Origin of the word "shambles"
is a real mess

This is ironic because a
shambles

literally means
"a real mess".

It's not uncommon to hear
English speakers

complaining that their
"life is a shambles!"

"Shambles" has an interesting
etymology.

It was borrowed into West
Germanic

from Latin before it came
into English.

It first came into English as
"shamel"

- one of its many early
spellings

– to refer to a
footstool.

In the 1400s, a "b" is added
to the spelling,

and we get
"shamble."

The term is said to have derived
from the Latin term

"scamillus", meaning a small
stool (like a chair).

Some years later, the meaning
of a 'scamillus'

was refined further to mean a
stool (or stall)

where meat is
sold.

Then, it meant a meat
market

Next, it came to mean a
slaughterhouse

And finally, somewhere along
the line

Started using the word "shambles"
to create

witty puns about how our lives
are a bloody mess

much like a
slaughterhouse.

~X~

Slumguzzler

**A brilliant Old West slang term from
the 1800s**

**a "slumguzzler" means "to
engage**

**in deceptive or fraudulent
behaviour."**

**(also sounds like a candy made
by Willy Wonka)**

**Willy Wonka is fictional
character**

**appearing in British author
Roald Dahl's**

**1964 children's
novel**

**Charlie and the Chocolate
Factory**

**and its 1972
sequel**

**Charlie and the Great Glass
Elevator**

**He is the eccentric
founder**

**proprietor of the Wonka
Chocolate**

Factory.
~X~

Funk

**Meaning is the stale, musty
smell of tobacco**

**The word funk initially
referred**

**(and still refers) to a strong
odor**

**It's originally derived
from Latin**

**"fumigare" (which means "to
smoke")**

**via Old French "fungiere" and, in
this sense**

**'twas first documented in English
in 1620.**

**It also means a
condition**

**in which one is unable to
think or**

**behave normally because
s/he is depressed**

~X~

Bedswerver

**Possibly related to the
Dutch words**

**'bed' and 'zwerver'; The latter meaning
'wanderer'.**

**"One that is false to the bed;
one that**

**ranges or swerves from one bed
to another."**

**(Sourced from Samuel
Johnson**

**1755,
A Dictionary**

**of the English
Language,**

**Bedswerver appears to have come
from**

**the fertile pen of William
Shakespeare,**

**who may or may not have coined
the word**

**(no evidence of it being
used**

**prior to its appearance in
the Bard's Winter's Tale).**

~X~